crystals (Example 1) were determined in the following method. That is, 300 mg each of the crystals were introduced into a tabletting mortar (tablet machine) with an internal diameter of 8 mm and a depth of 12 mm, and tabletted at 300 kg/cm2G with "High Pressure Jack J-1 type" (manufactured by Iuchi Seieido) to prepare a sample for measurement of dissolution rate. For measurement of the dissolution rate, the tabletting mortar with only the tabletting face exposed was introduced into 300 ml ion exchanged water kept at 20°C at a stirring in the number of revolution of 200 rpm, and the inherent dissolution rate was determined using "DISSOLUTION TESTER" (NTR-6100) (manufactured by Toyama Sangyo K. K.).--

Page 12, delete the text at lines 15-19 in its entirety.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as shown in the marked-up copy to read as follows:

--1. (Amended) A crystal of N-[N-(3,3-dimethylbutyl)-L-α-aspartyl]-L-phenylalanine methyl ester showing a characteristic X-ray diffraction peak at a diffraction angle (2θ, CuKα ray) of about 7.1°.

2. (Amended) A process for producing the crystal according to claim 1, which comprises drying N-[N-(3,3-dimethylbutyl)-L-α-aspartyl]-L-phenylalanine methyl ester showing a characteristic X-ray diffraction peak at a diffraction angle (2θ, CuKα ray) of about 6.0° until its water content is reduced to less than 3% by weight.

3. (Amended) A granule of the crystal of N-[N-(3,3-dimethylbutyl)-L-α-aspartyl]-L-phenylalanine methyl ester according to claim 1, having a particle size ranging from 100 to 1,400 μm.

4. (Amended) A granule according to Claim 3 having a particle size ranging from 100 to 500μm.--